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FRENCH ROYALISTS, JOINED BY COUNT AND COUNTESS CASTELLANE,  
ATTACK PRESIDENT LOUBET---PARIS IN A TURMOIL.



President Emile Loubet.

His appearance at the Auteuil races yesterday was the signal for a most remarkable series of angry demonstrations. The wild crowd not only jeered at and hissed the President, but personal attacks were attempted.



Count Boni de Castellane.

The actions of the Count during yesterday's Anti-Loubet demonstrations at Auteuil were so extremely violent that he and his brother Jean were arrested. They were, however, afterward released.



ANNA  
(GOULD),  
COM-  
TESSE  
CASTEL-  
LANE.

During the demonstration against President Loubet yesterday at the Auteuil races, the Comtesse placed herself at the head of the young-Royalists and led a shouting crowd up and down the lawn.

Assault Occurred at the Auteuil Races Where the  
President With Mme. Loubet and General  
Boilloud Was in Attendance.

Paris, June 4.—President Loubet, accompanied by the Premier, M. Dupuy, and the Chief of the Military Household, General M. C. Bailloud, drove to the Auteuil races this afternoon, closely followed by Mme. Loubet in a second landau. As they drove along the Avenue des Champs-Elysees the crowd bowed respectfully; but on arriving at Auteuil they were met by a violent demonstration, evidently organized and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoots, yells and cries of "Panama!" "A bas Loubet!" and "Vive l'Armee!" A few shouts of "Vive Loubet!" were drowned in the clamor. A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the disturbers, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race the clamor increased to violence, and was plainly directed by a committee of the League of Patriots, collected with their supporters both before and behind the Presidential stand, around which a formidable affray proceeded. During the Grand Steeplechase many blows were struck, and several policemen were injured in their endeavors to prevent an invasion of the Presidential stand.

Struck the President's Hat.

At the crisis of the excitement, while shouts of "Vive l'Armee!" and "Vive Derouledel!" were heard on all sides, Count Christiani rushed toward the President, brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed upon Christiani, who only escaped severe handling by being taken under police protection. President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved, talking to the Premier, while the officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally, after thirty arrests had been made, the Prefect of Police ordered the Republican Guards to surround the Presidential stand. The principal leaders of the demonstration were M. Joseph Lasies, Anti-Semite and Nationalist, Deputy for Gers, and M. Firmin Faure, Anti-Semite and Nationalist, Deputy for Oran, Algeria.

Anna Gould in the Thick of It.

A feature of the demonstration that aroused the wildest comment was the action of Comtesse Boni de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould, of New York. The whole race course, particularly the enclosure, was the scene of the wildest excitement. Men and women ran here and there, shouting at the top of their voices, costumes that cost thousands of francs were literally torn from their owner's backs, and hundreds of bonnets were trampled under foot. The little Comtesse got into the thick of the excitement. Placing herself at the head of the Jeunesse Royalists she marched up and down, shouting "Vive l'Armee," followed by a howling mob. She attracted the attention of the entire assemblage. Count Boni de Castellane and his brother Jean were arrested, but soon liberated. Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty. On returning to the Elysee Palace, President Loubet received

The Signal of Attack Was Given by Count De Dion  
and Then Count Christiani Rushed at the  
President with a Stick.

many sympathizing callers. It seems certain that the demonstration was organized by the Jeunesse Royaliste, the Ligue des Patriotes and the Anti-Semites, the rallying sign being a carnation in the buttonhole. Count Christiani is a member of the Steeplechase Society, a very select body, and his conduct has produced the greatest indignation. Comte de Dion, when arrested, resisted and fought with his cane, smashing it on a policeman's head and causing the jewelled top to fly off, striking a journalist. He was detained in custody. Altogether about 130 arrests were made, one being that of M. Danette, Deputy Mayor of Armentieres. Demonstrations and counter demonstrations continued until M. Loubet left the race course, at 4:20 p. m., the arrival of his carriage being the signal for an indescribable tumult. The mounted guards with difficulty opened a passage through the crowd, the President being pursued to the last with hoots and yells. Even eggs were thrown. It was noteworthy, however, that the people generally cheered him loudly, the cheers increasing as he drove toward the Elysee, which he reached safely at 4:45 p. m. During the demonstrations, M. Rochefort, editor of Intransigent, was seen, and an attempt was made to induce him to lead the manifestation, but he discreetly slipped away.

Prominent Frenchmen Under Arrest.

Most of the persons arrested represent some of the best families in France. Comte Christiani is held on the charge of attempting to strike the President. Comte D'Aubigny D'Assy is charged with wounding Police Inspector Grilliere and another policeman. Among those now in custody are MM. de Clermont Honnerre, De Remuzat, De Beaumont de Villiers, De Neuville, De Panisse Passy, De Ferry and De Munson, of Comte Albert de Mun, the well-known Deputy for Finistere. During the demonstrations a number of hats labelled "Resignation" were picked up. It seems that it was intended to give the Marchand mission a big ovation. The Government got wind of the affair and kept Marchand out of the way, although Captain Baratiere and the other members of the expedition were there. The Derouledists, balked of their opportunity, evidently vented their spite upon the President. The Race Course Committee apologized to M. Loubet, who replied that he could not think of holding them responsible. He remarked to an important personage that he did not intend being intimidated into resignation. Some of the spectators say that when M. Dupuy called upon the Chief of the Municipal Police, M. Touny, to interfere and to stop the manifestations, the police acted too hastily and violently, thus fomenting instead of allaying the irritation. A special Cabinet Council was summoned at 9 o'clock this evening to consider the situation, and important measures were concerted, to be submitted to the President at another Council to-morrow, for the preservation of order. The Ministers, who were in session until 11 o'clock, maintain strict reserve as to the nature of these measures, but a semi-official

HOW CAPTAIN DREYFUS  
WILL COME HOME.

He is to be brought  
from Devil's Isle in  
the Cruiser Sfax.  
His military rank and  
title are restored to  
him.  
He will occupy an of-  
ficer's cabin, with  
freedom of exercise.  
He will reach Brest  
about June 26, and be  
housed in a military  
prison pending trial.

note has been issued, which says:  
"The Government will act with the greatest energy and will impose respect for the President and for the State."  
It is reported that a number of fresh arrests will be made to-morrow morning.  
The events of the day will lead to an important discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, where the Government will demand a vote of confidence.  
There is some fear of a renewal of the disturbances, although the police precautions are of the most thorough character, and at a late hour this evening more or less excitement is still observable on the boulevards.

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By Mrs. Emily Crawford.

Paris, June 4.—It was a premeditated riot that took place to-day on the weighing ground of the Auteuil race course. The object of the rioters was to insult President Loubet, and, perhaps in the heat of faction and fight, to get rid of him. The state tribune was invaded by a number of swells. One of them, Baron Christiani, raised his cane to strike the President with all his might. The blow was averted by General Bailloud, and the cane descending on M. Loubet's hat crushed it down, forcing it over his face like a candle extinguisher. Madame Bailloud fainted. Christiani was beaten black and blue by the gentlemen around the President, and was carried away by six policemen, he kicking and plunging and the blood spouting from his nose. One hundred and thirty arrests were made in the weighing ground. Most of those taken up were society gentlemen. M. Loubet had been forewarned of a plot to insult and assail him; and, instead of driving to the races with his wife, he drove with the Premier, M. Dupuy, and General Bailloud, Madame Loubet following with two ladies in another carriage. The news that Major Marchand had been sent from Paris annoyed the crowd, but the common people were decently behaved all the way to the race course, and it was only when the Presidential carriage entered the weighing ground that the row began. Comte de Dion gave the signal in front of the Presidential tribune. He was promptly arrested, but his arrest served as an excuse to his friends to cry, "Down with Panama!" "Resign!" "Down with Traitors, Jews and Dreyfusites!" The windows on the ground floor of the Presidential tribune were broken, and several ladies in the President's party upstairs fainted.

A CRUISER TO BE  
SENT FOR DREYFUS

When He Reaches Rennes  
He Will Be Put in the  
Military Prison.

Paris, June 4.—The Cabinet Council this morning decided that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, now at Fort de France, Martinique, should proceed immediately and bring Dreyfus from the Isle of Devils to France. The cruiser is expected to arrive at Brest about June 26, when Dreyfus will be lodged in the military prison at Rennes. His conviction having been annulled by the United Chambers of the Court of Cassation, his military rank and title are restored to him. He will occupy an officer's cabin on board the Sfax, and will be allowed on deck from 1 to 4 o'clock every afternoon. The papers point out that the Court of Cassation voted unanimously for revision, and only debated the process whereby it should be carried out. The decree of the Court was communicated to Mme. Dreyfus, at the house of M. Hadamard, her father. She immediately sent the following despatch to her husband: "The Court of Cassation proclaims revision, with a new trial by court-martial. Our hearts and thoughts are with you. Let us share your immense happiness. Tenderest kisses from all." The Figaro says that throughout the day congratulatory telegrams have been flowing in upon Mme. Dreyfus, M. Mathieu Dreyfus and Maitre Morenaud, their counsel. Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, on being informed of the Court's decision, said: "There is nothing better to be hoped for." All the Revisionist papers acclaim the decision as the triumph of truth, justice and law, and express the hope that all France and all right-minded men will bow before the decree. They appeal for reconciliation and calmness.